

LONGAUER, J.

Training welders.

P. 372. (ZVARANIE) (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) IC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

Longauer, Jan, dr.

Positions of welds. Zvaranie 11 no.1:22-23 Ja '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav svaracskv, Bratislava.

LONGAUER, J., dr.

Standardization of Czechoslovak electrodes for manual arc welding.

Zvaranie 12 no.7:208-210 Jl '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

RUZA, Viliam, inz.; LONGAUER, Jozef, dr.

A new standard of brazes for hard soldering of metals. Zvaranie 11 no.8:249-251 Ag '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

RUZA, Viliam, inz.; LOEGAUER, Jozef, dr.

Revision of weldability data in the quality standards of copper semi-products. Zvaranie 11 no.4:122-124 Ap '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

LONGAUER, Jozef, dr.

Standardization of Czechoslovak welding and surfacing wires.

Zvaranie 12 no.81239-241 Ag*63.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

LONGAMER, Jozef, dr.

Conference on the publishing and distribution of technical standards. Normalizace 12 no.1:25-26 Ja*64.

1. Vedouci Odboroveho normalizacniho strediska pri Vyskumnio ustavu zvaracekem, Bratislava.

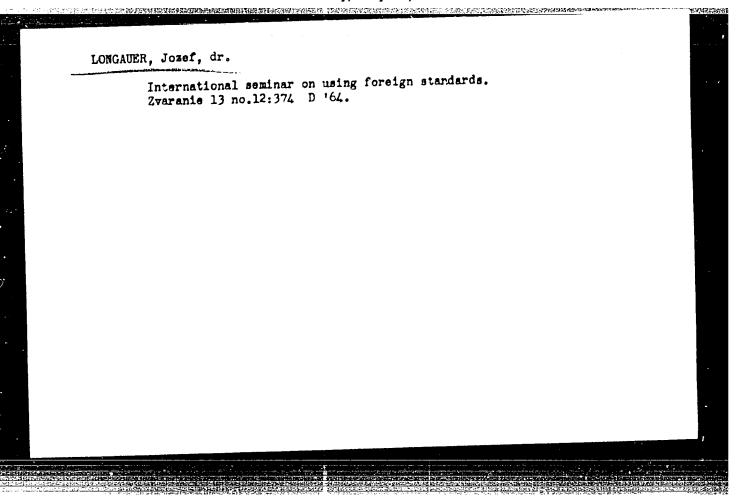
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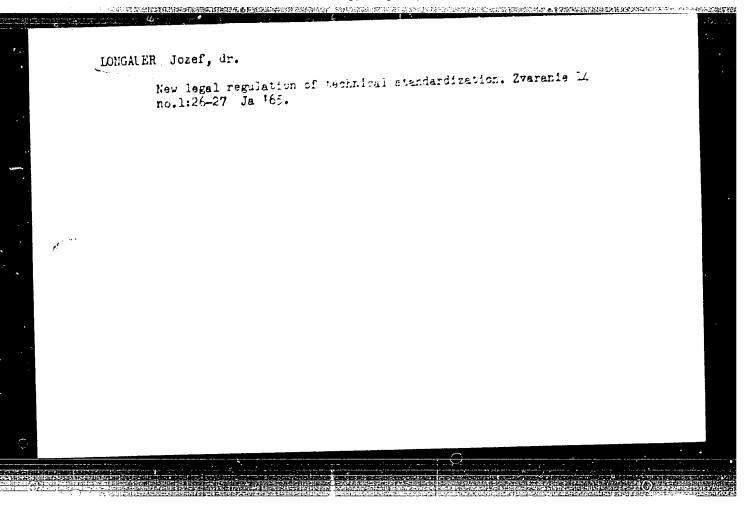
CIA-RDP86-00513R000930510

LONGAMER, Jozef, dr.

Five years of the unification of standards of socialist countries in the field of welding. Zvarante 13 no. 7:210-211 J1 '64.

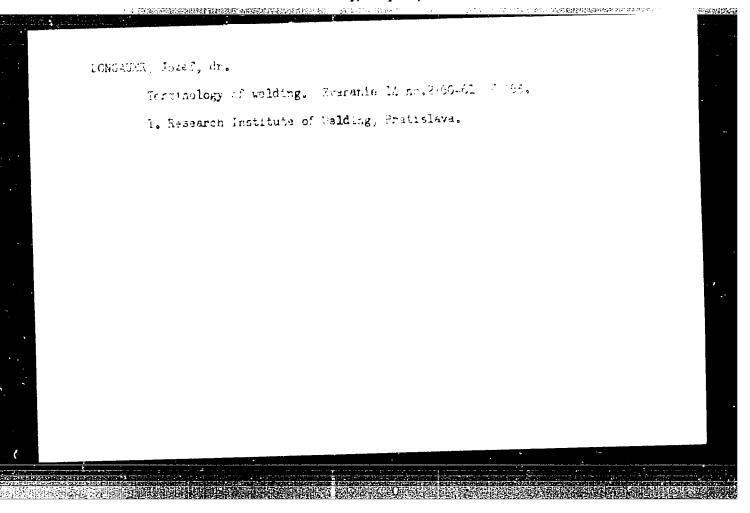
1. Hestarch Institute of Welding, Bratislava.





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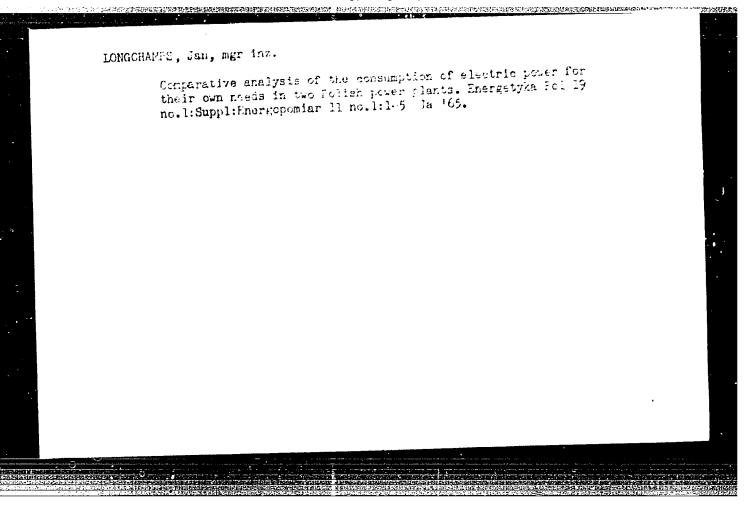
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ARBAI, J.; LESKOVA, Zuzana; LONGAUEROVA, Daria

Effect of lowered incubation temperatures on Nucleic acid and protein synthesis by a mesophilic and a psychrophilic bacterium. Folia microbiol. (Praha) 10 no.3:168-175 My'65.

1. Department of Microbiology, Research Institute of the Refrierrating Industry, Bratislava.



IONOHIN, Sc.: ANTONESCU, St.; ZELICOV, S.

The nervous mechanism of histotherapy through implants in certain pruriginous dermatoses, Rumanian M. Rev. 1 no.2:71-73 Apr-June 57.

Rumanian M. Rev. 1 no.2:71-73 Apr-June 57.

(SKIN DISEASES, there.

tissue ther, in pruriginous skin dis., nerve mechanisms)

(TISSUE THERAPY, in various dis.

pruriginous skin dis., nerve mechanisms)

(NERVOUS YSTEM, physiol.

in pruriginous skin dis., eff. of tissue ther.)

O

LONGHI', S.

Evolution of the process of cicatrization during treatment with hematic ointment. p. 239. COMUNICAFILE. Pucresti. Vol. 5, No. 3, Jan. 1955

Source: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Lc. Vol. 5, No. 3, March 1956

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LONGHIM S.

Hew biological therapy of dermatomycoses. Bul. stiint., sect. med.
6 no.3:567-576 July-Sept 54.

1. Commicare presentata de academician St. G.Micolau in sedinta din 11 iunie 1953.

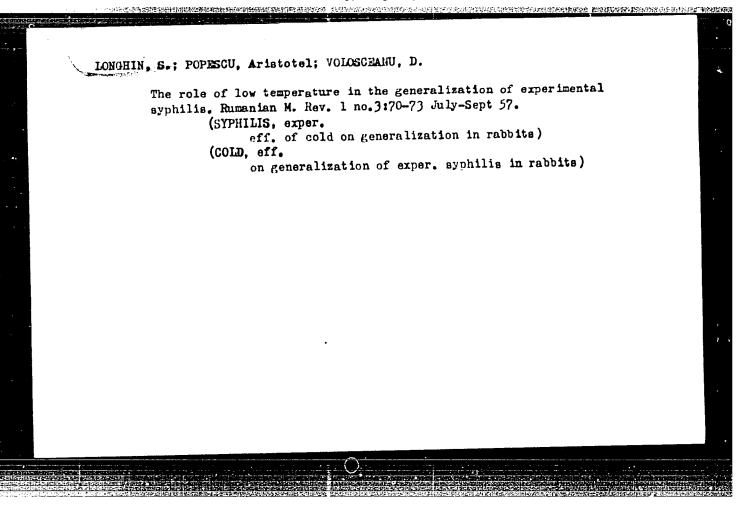
(FUNGUS DISHARÉS skin, ther., carbohydrate-lipid complexe)

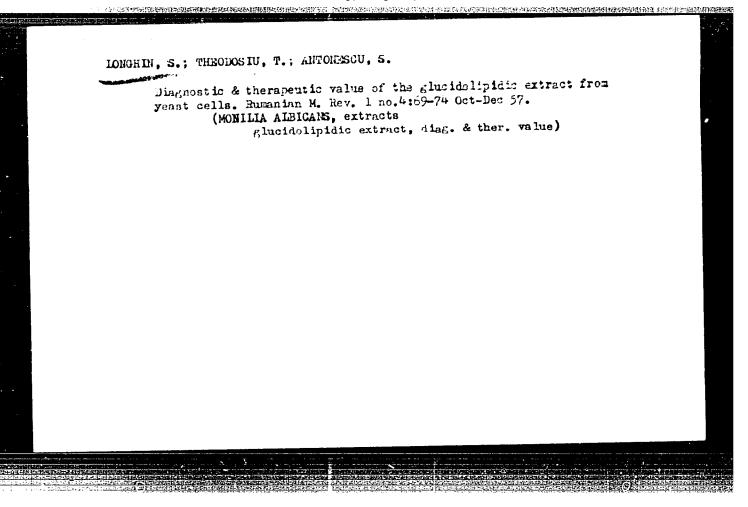
(SKIN, diseases fungus dis., ther., carbohydrate-lipid complexe)

(FUNGI carbohydrate-lipid complex, ther. of dermatomycosis)

(CARBOHYIRATES, ther. use
11pid-carbohydrate complex in ther. of dermatomycosis)

(LIPIDS
1ipid-carbohydrate complex in ther. of dermatomycosis)
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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.12/5 Dormatchogy.che. May 58 LONGHIN, 1016. GRANULOMATOUS TUMOURS OF THE TONGUE - Tumorile granulonatoase ale limbii - Longhin S., Teodosiu Tr. and Antonescu St. - DERM. - VENEREOL. (Bucureşti) 1957, 2/4 (313-324) Tables 1 Illus. 0 The authors present 6 cases of inflammatory tumours of the tongue which they have named granulomatous tumours. This clinical entity with well-defined characteristics has not been mentioned in the literature so far published. In connection with the course of the disease, 2 clinical forms are described: (a) The subacute form characterized by the fact that 10-25 days after inoculation (which can easily be traced) diffuse swelling of the tongue sets in which becomes more vividly coloured and harder. The mucous membrane may remain intact, or it may present small gran-ulating ulcerations, or an extensive ulceration. (b) The chronic form on the contrary has a slow onset; it is impossible to ascertain the circumstances in which the inoculation had taken place. The tumour is hard, rather sharply delimited. The intact mucous membrane of the tongue is of a violet colour while here and there it presents telangiectases. The histologic picture of these tumours is characterized by the presence in the dermis of an inflammatory granuloma with newly-formed blood vessels and a lymphoplasmocitary infiltration; in the ulcerated cases, polynuclear cells are also present. An intense selerous reaction is likewise met with in the chronic form. A streptococcus was isolated from the tumours of 4 out of the 6 cases described. In one case the initial lesions were reproduced experimentally with this germ, and in another case it caused a tumour displaying the same histologic structure as that of granulomatous tumours of the tongue. These tumours can be cured by streptococcal vaccine and toxoid therapy. In the localized, sharply de-(XIII, 5, 16)limited forms, diathermocoagulation is indicated.

LONGHIA, C RMIGHTA / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. Metabolism. Abs Jour : Ref. Ehur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13547 Author : Bandrovachi, A.; Zinca, V.; Lupovici, J.; Longhin, C.; Dutu, R. Inst : Disturbances of Metabolism in Carcinoma. Title Orig Pub : Comun. Acad. RPR, 1957, 7, No. 6, 627-632 Abstract : 31 patients with mammary-gland carcinoma and 4 patients in the precarcinomatose stage were examined. The rogress of the disease led to a decrease of the concentration of the total protein in blood and an increase of cholesterine. Basal metabolism did not change noticeably. content of Na in serum increased to 300-500, K Card 1/2 22

RUMANIA / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. Metabolism.

Abs Jour

: Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13547

to 18-28, and Ca decreased to 10-7 mg%. Disorders of hormonal regulation occur more frequently in young patients than in middle-aged patients.

Card 2/2

APPROVEDUFOR RELEASE: PMoinday July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-005 3R00093051

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13358

Author

: Longhin, S., Iancu. L., Iancu, S.

Inst

: AS RPR

Inst

: Question of Mucoproteinurea in Dermatosis

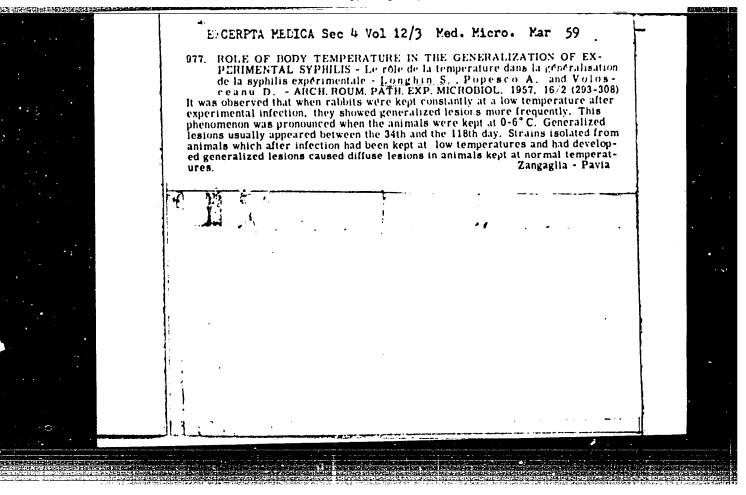
Orig Pub

; Studii si cercetari endocrinol. Acad. RPR, 1957, 8,

No 1, 83-92

Abstract

: No abstract.



RUWHEL/Funtacology and Textcology. Hormonal Preparations.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 19, 1958, 89961.

Author: Longhin, S.; Teidosiu T.; Dumitrescu, A., Rosu, P.

Inst:
Title: Treatment of Skin Tuberculosis with Corticosteroids (ACTH).

Orig Pub: Dermato-venerol., 1958, 3, No 1, 59-63.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card: 1/1

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IONGHIN, S., prof.; TEODOSIU, Tr.; BIDESCU, lon; RART, J.

Therapeutic value of chlorofungin (8-oxyquinoline hydrochlorate).

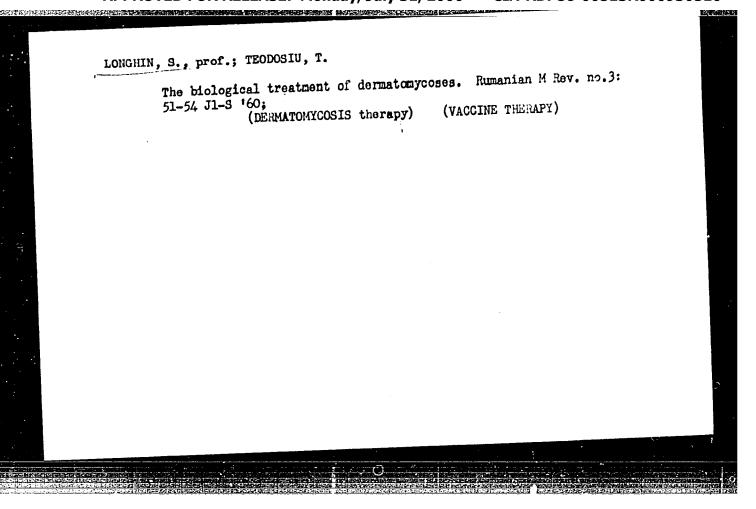
Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no. 4:44-46 0-D '59.

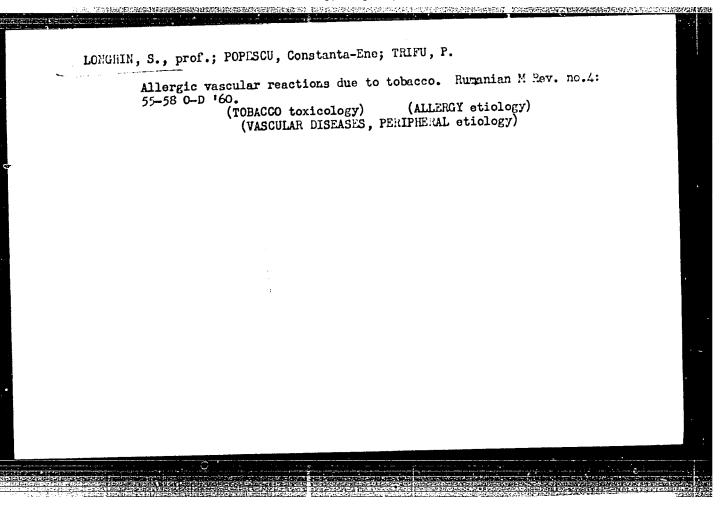
1. Clinic of Dermatovenereology, Berceni.

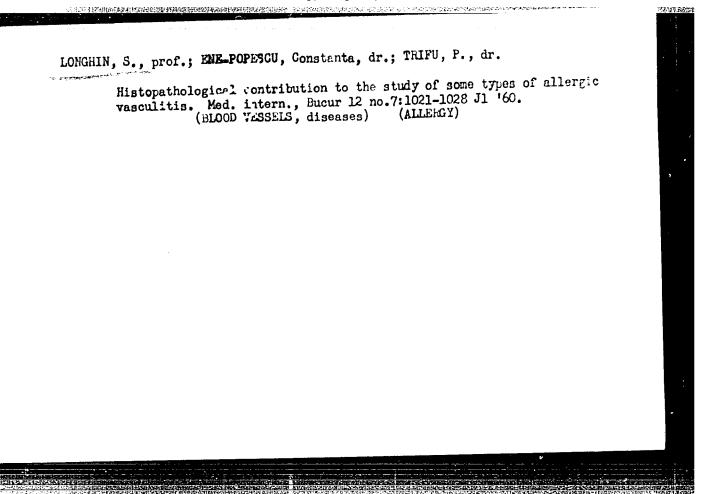
(MYCOSES, therapy)

(QUINCLINES, therapy)

(FINGICIDES, therapy)
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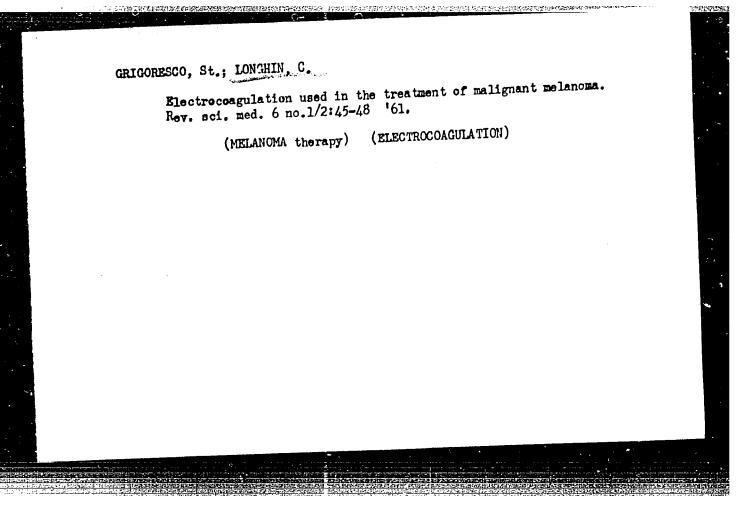


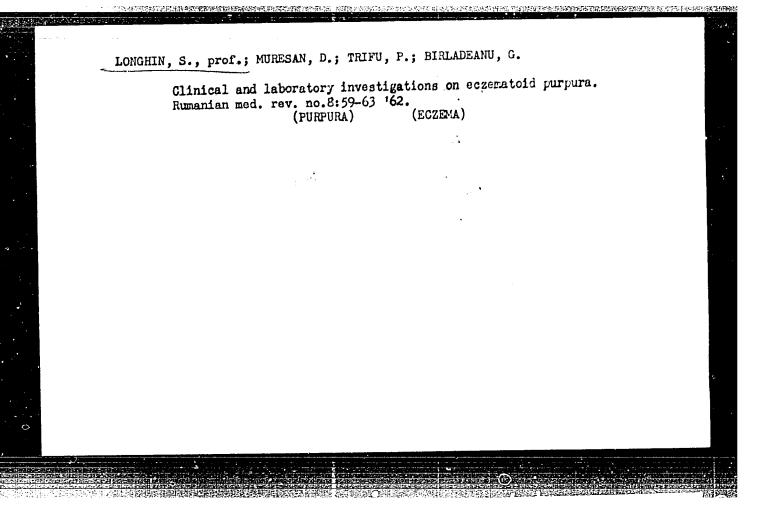


GRIGORESCO, St.; LONGHIN, C.

Clinical data on the treatment of melanic adenopathies. Rev. sci. med. 6 no.1/2:41-43 '61.

(MELANOMA radiotherapy)
(IXMPH NODES neoplasms)





1000000, C., Professor; Poff. 16, A., ED; Alan. 10, the professor; Poff. 16, A., ED; Alan. 10, the professor; Poff. 16, A., ED; Alan. 10, the professor; Poff. 10, Professor; Pof

LONGHIN, S.; POPESCO, A.

Histopahtological research in experimental syphilis in rabbits. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 22 no.4:937-942 S-D:63

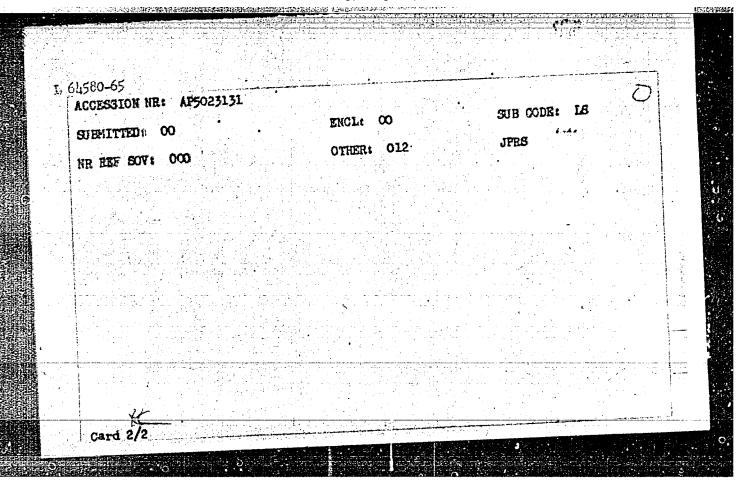
1. Travail de la II-ieme Clinique de dermatologie et du service de dermatologie de l'Hopital militaire central, Bucarest.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000930510

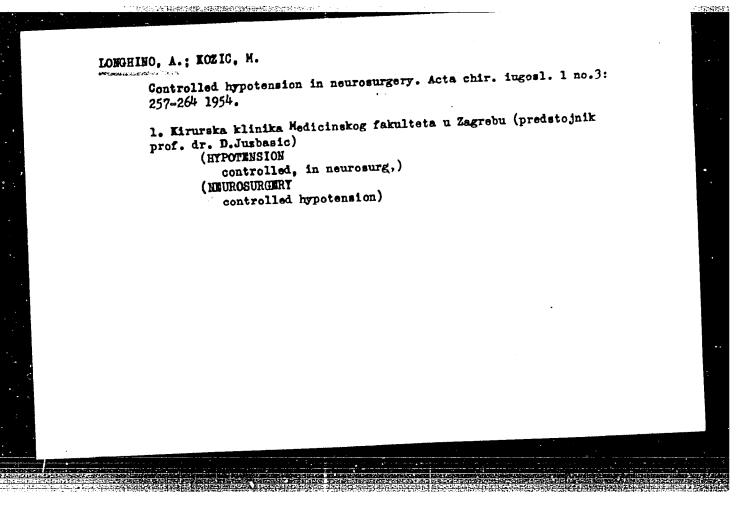
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L 61,580-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5023131		阳/0012/6	1/000/0011/06	57/0666 / B	
AUTHOR: Longhin. S. (Professor, Do ponding member ARR, Lieutenant Co. (Pharmacist); Vartolomen, M. (Candi	octor, Lieutena lonel); <u>Zamfir</u> idate of medica	nt General); E. (Pharmac L sciences,	ist); Mireso Colonel, Pha	u. B. rmacist)	
TITLE: Prevention of photodermato	883_65				
SOURCE: Revista samitara militara	, no. 4, 1964,	951 - 000			
TOPIC TAOS: tissus disease, exter					
ABSTRACT Study with 16 different dosage forms of common photoprote ingredients PAS, PABA, ZnO, antiprelease. Despite a number of minmost suitable dosage form for the 2 Rumanian and 8 Wastern referent	yrine, quinine or disadvantes	, tannic acid	it stability are still light I Sovi	AC.	
ASSOCIATION: none					
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SERVICE AND LOCKERS		
ARPR); Popescu, A. (Doctor) (Professor, Pharmacist, Doctor) cist); Beaca, M. (Pharmacist); ORG: none TITLE: Protective ointments COURCE: Revista sanitara milit TOPIC TAGS: skin physiology, al TRACT: A report on a study treatment of occupational derma were studied. The hydrophilic for persons with normal cutane allergic individuals. Physical optimal proportion of the ingre-	ofessor, Lieutenant general, Corresponding member nel, Candidate of medical sciences); Popescu. C. Braileanu. C. (Pharmacist, Doctor); Fica, C. (Pharmacist) orghiu, E. (P	
Card 1/1 0	0516 O5n	2

Crygen deficiency in the organism and oxygen therapy in surgery. Acta chir. inguel. 1 no.1-2:105-117 1954. 1. Kiruska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (V.d. predstojnik prof. dr. H.Gjankovic) (AMOXIA *in surg., oxygen ther.) (OXYGEN, ther. use *anoxia in surg.)



DOGAN, S.; VUKADINOVIC, D.; LONCHINO, A.

Effect of largactil and phenergan on electroencephalography in epilepsy. Neuropsihijatrija 2 no.1-2:88-100 1954.

1. Neuropsihijatrijska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta (predstojnik prof. Dr. R. Lopasic) Institut za medicinska istrazivanja Jugoslavenske Akademije (direktor prof. dr. B.Kesic). kirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta (predstojnik prof. dr. D. Juzbasic Zagreb)

(EPILEPSY, physiology,
eff. of chloropromazine & promethazine on KEG)
(KLECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various diseases,
epilepsy, eff. of chloropromazine & promethazine)
(CHLOROPROMAZINE, effects,
on epilepsy, EEG changes)
(ANTIHISTAMINICS, effects,
promethazine, on epilepsy, EEG changes)

POPOV, N.; LONGHINO, A.; TOMASEO, I.

Successful surgical treatment of two cases of heart injuries.
Lijec. vjes. 76 no.1-2:24-28 1954.

1. Iz Kirurske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES

*heart, knife & bullet inj., surg.)

(HEART, wounds & injuries

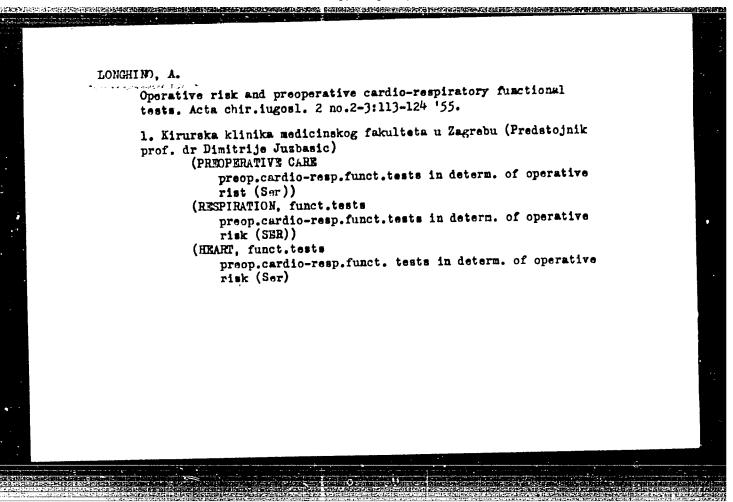
*knife & bullet inj., surg.)

LONGHINO, A.

Noradrenalin and its use in surgery and anesthesiology. Acta chir.iugosl.2 no.1:68-75 1955.

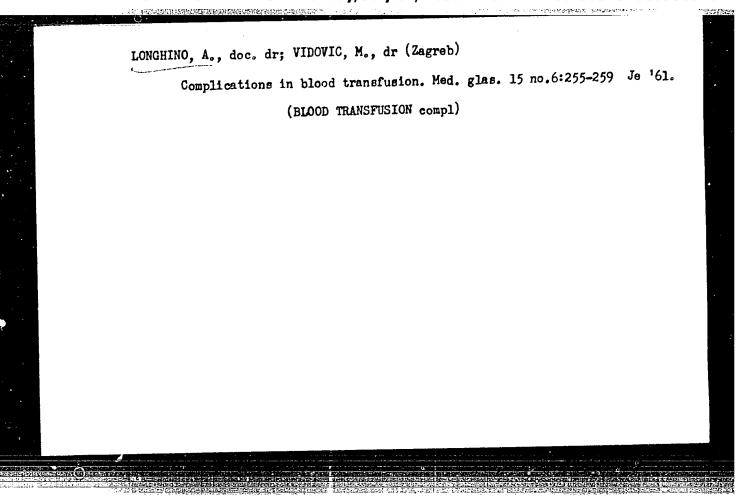
1. Kirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu(Predstojnik prof. Dr. Dimitrije Juzbasic)

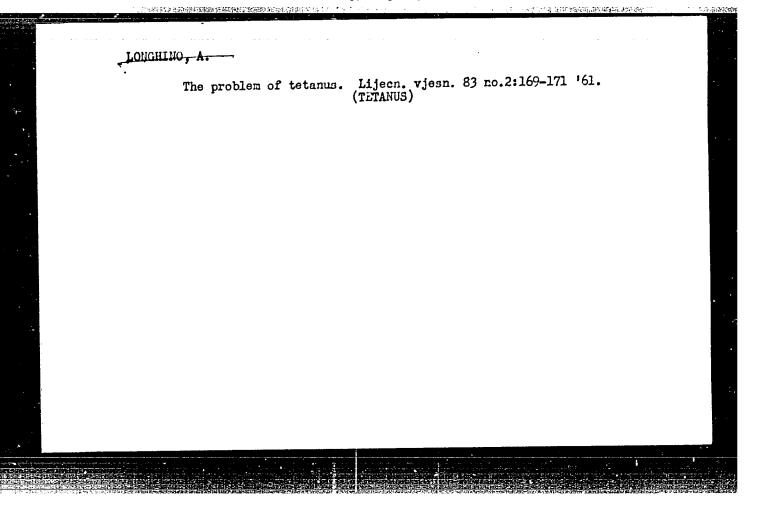
(ARTERENDL, ther.use,
anesth. & surg.(Ser))



The handling of patient with acute hypotension. Lijec.vjes. 77 no.3-4 185-188 Mar-Apr 155.

1. Iz Kirurske klinike Medicineskog fakulteta u Zagrebu. (HYPOTENSION, ther.)





LONGHINO, Andrija, dr.

Artificial respiration. Lijecn. vjesn. 84 no.1:51-60 '62.

1. Iz Kirurske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

(RESPIRATION ARTIFICIAL)

LONGHINO, Andrija, dr.; RAFAELI, Petar, dr.

Intestinal obstruction caused by a fruit. Lijecn. vjesn. 84 no.5: 455-460 '62.

1. Iz Kirurske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu i Kirurskog odjela Opce bolnice u Sibeniku.

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION etiol)

S

LONGHINO, A.; PRPIC, I.

The problem of emergency surgical management of supracondylar fractures of the humerus in childhood. Acta chir. Iugosl. 8 no.3:211-216 '61.

1. Kirurski Klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (Predstojnik prof. dr D.Juzbasic).

(HUMERUS fract & disloc)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930510

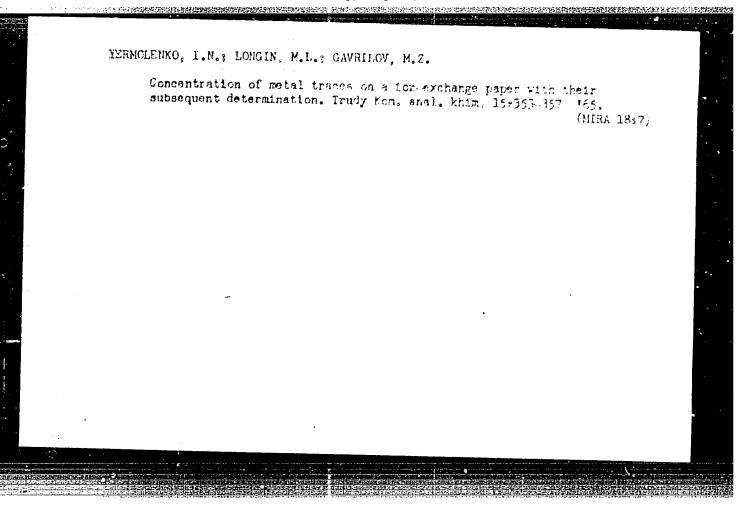
TYNECKI, Jozef; CHIBOWSKI, Daniel; LCNGIN, Luty; ZDZISLAW, Kruszynski

A case of congenital toxoplasmosis. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.33:1312-1313
13 Ag '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Kobiecych i Polozniczych AM w Lublinie; kierownik: prof. dr med. Jozef Tynecki i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Lublinie; kierownik: prof. dr med. Stanislaw Mahrburg.

(TOXOPLASMOSIS CONGENITAL)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930510



YERMOLENKO, I.N.; LONGIN, M.L.; GAVRILOV, M.Z.

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Quantitative determination of nickel and manganese traces by the diffusion reflection spectra with a preliminary concentration on a cellulose ion exchanger. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.9:1035-1039 D 62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry and Sect. of Gerontology, Academy of Sciences, B.S.S.R., Minsk.

(Nickel—Analysis) (Manganese—Analysis)

(Spectrum analysis)

L 12358-63

EWP(q)/EWI(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD

s/081/63/000/005/016/075

AUTHOR:

Yermolenko, I. N., Gavrilov, M. Z. and Longin, M. L.

TITLE:

A new analytical method for traces of metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 13, abstract 5030 (Prom-st' Belorussii, 1962, no. 8 (51), 5-7)

TEXT: A submicroanalytical methodology has been developed for determining metals on the basis of combinations of advantages which are achieved by application of ion-exchange concentration, dyeing with color reagents directly on ion-exchange paper and determination of the metal content on paper from diffuse reflection spectra. Na -form of nitric oxide oxidized cellulose was used as ion exchanger (in the form of chromatographic paper). The spectra of diffuse reflection were measured by means of a SF-4 spectrophotometer with modified cell compartment. A test was conducted on the determination of mitrogen in analyses of water solutions (0.0001 -1 8/ml) using dimethylglyoxime as coloring solution. F. Sudakov.

Abstractor's note: Complete translation7

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930510

9083-66 FWT(1)/E ACC NR: AP6000738 EWT(1)/ETC/EPE(n)-2/EWG(m) LIP(c) MH/GG/AT SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/009/0418/0422 Chechkin, V. V.; Vasil yev, M. P.; Grigor yeva AUTHOR: 44,55 Longinov, A. V.; Smerdov, B. I. 44,55 ORG: none 21,44,55 TITLE: Resonance heating of plasma by means of a strong high-frequency field SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 2, no. 9, 1965, 418-422 TOPIC TAGS: plasma heating, dense plasma, magnetic energy absorption, acoustic wave, Af field, she his field, nogratic field ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the heating of a dense plasma by powerful short high-frequency pulses when in plasma a fast magnetoacoustic wave ($\Omega_{\rm e}$ >> $\omega_{\rm e}$, $\omega_1 < \omega < < \omega_e$, where Ω_e is the plasma electron frequency, ω_1 , ω_e are cyclotron frequencies of ions and electrons, respectively, and w is the operating frequency) is generated by means of resonance. The investigations were carried out on a disinteguating plasma present in a quasi-constant longitudinal magnetic field with an intensity reaching 6000 Oe. The plasma was generated by a pulse discharge with oscillating electrons in hydrogen and helium at a pressure of 10^{-3} mm Hg. The coefficient of energy transfer (the ratio of the energy absorbed by the plasma to the total energy stored in the circuit) of an h-f field from the circuit to the plasma was measured. The dependence of the coefficient on the intensity of a <u>Card 1/2</u>

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ACC NRI AP6000738

quasi-magnetic field for different values of the initial electron density shows that the absorption of energy of an h-f field by the plasma has a resonance character, its maximum corresponding to a frequency ω , which is in the range $\omega_1 < \omega < \sqrt{\omega_1 \omega_2} < < \omega_2$. A similar dependence was obtained for a helium plasma. The dependence of the transfer coefficient, the electron temperature, and the increase of electron density on the intensity of the magnetic field shows that the electron temperature T_{μ} rises when the energy absorbed by the plasma increases, reaching approximately 60 ev. At the same time, the density of electrons also increases and the degree of ionization approaches 100%. The temperature of ions T_4 is approximately 30 ev. The heating of the plasma takes a short time: at maximum absorption the amplitudes of h-f oscillations in the circuit decrease by 2.7 times per ~0.5 µsec, i. e., during 2-3 oscillation periods; without plasma this decrease takes approximately 11 periods. The calculated damping decrement $\gamma_{\rm exp} \simeq 6.5 \times 10^{-2} \omega$ (from the rate or the decrease in the damping decrement of the magnetoacoustic waves, which in the circuit) exceeds the damping decrement of the magnetoacoustic waves, which $\frac{5}{2}$ 6.5 x $10^{-2}\omega$ (from the rate of the decrease in the amplitude oscillation is subjected to Coulomb losses, by more than two orders. The temperature, calculated from the energy balance under the assumption that the entire energy absorbed by the plasma is spent on its heating, is equal to 2 90 ev, which is in agreement with experimental data. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Sep65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

6 Card 2/2

SOV/68-58-8-8/28

Kostenko, G.S., Pashkevich, A.Z. and Longinov, B.A. AUTHORS:

A simplified Method of Measuring Temperatures Along the Axis of Coking Charge (Uproshchennyy metod zamera TITLE:

temperatur po osi koksovogo piroga)

Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 24 - 26 (USSR) PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT: The proposed method consists of immersing into the coking

charge, steel tubes closed at the immersing end by a

conical steel stopper and open at the top end. The temperature is measured by sighting an optical pyrometer on the closed end and reading the temperature. The method was compared with the usual one (inserting thermocouples) and a satisfactory agreement was obtained. The tubes are immersed into the charge either immediately after charging

or 6 hours before pushing. There are 4 tables.

Dnepropetrovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod ASSCUIATION:

(Dnepropetrovsk Coke Oven Works)

1. Coal--Processing 2. Temperature--Measurement Cord 1/1

3. Pyrometers--Applications

LONGINOV, B.A.; OVSIYENKO, A.I.

Use of new materials for the insulation of regenerator mirrors. Koks i khim. no.1:66 164. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.

10(7) AUTHORS: SOV/32-25-4-24/71
Yermanovich, N. A., Longinov, M. F., Orlov, L. G., Utevskiy, L.M.

TITLE:

Examination of Interdendritic Nonmetallic Streaks in Cast Steel (Obnaruzheniye mezhdendritnykh nemetallicheskikh prosloyek v

litoy stali)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 440-442 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Sites of fracture in some structural steels (40 khNMA, 12kh2N4A, 30khVFYu, 30 khGSA, 30 khGSNA) pointed to a destruction of the metal along the boundary of the primary grain. On the strength of tests it is assumed that nitrides, especially aluminum nitride (I), accumulate at these boundaries and produce a weakening. This assumption was examined in the present case by means of an electron microscope and an electronograph. By an electrolytic heating, a thin coating layer was obtained at the site of fracture, which could be removed by the reagent according to Popova and examined. On the microphotograph of a fracture in the steel 40 khNMA (Fig 1) one can well observe the inclusions, the forms of which are represented even better by the electron microscope (Fig 2). The phase composition of these inclusions was investigated by the X-ray structure—and electronographic method. In the X-ray picture (I) was observed in the

Card 1/2

Examination of Interdendritic Nonmetallic Streaks in Cast Steel

steel 38 KhVFYu (I), and (I) and VN in samples with big faults; (I) and F₃Al₂(SiO₄)₃ in the steel 12 Kh2N4A - (I), and (I) in the steel 40 KhNMA - (I). The electronograms (Fig 3 for 40KhNMA) corresponded to a crystal lattice of (I). In order to convert structural components from a disperse to a crystalline form, the samples were treated in the vacuum (at 800° for 2 hours); a fine formation of stains (Fig 4) was observed and the distinct electronogram of a polycrystal (Fig 5) was obtained with three phases - a spinel lattice, (I) and a phase which could not be identified. A test storing in the vacuum at room temperature for some days showed a crystallization, the electronogram of which is described (Table). There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION:

Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod, Tsentral'nyy nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Zlatoust Metallurgical Works, Central Scientific Research Institute of Iron Metallurgy)

Card 2/2

18 (7), 24 (4)

AUTHORS:

Belostotskaya, P. L., Dmitriyeva,

SOV/32-25-5-12/56

V. S., Longinov, M. F.

TITLE:

Roentgen Method for the Control of the Depth of Decarbonization of High-speed Steel (Rentgenovskiy metod kontrolya glubiny obezuglerozhivaniya bystrorezhushchey stali)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 558-559 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

(Ref 1) describes a roentgenographic method of determining the decarbonization depth of carbon-containing steel types. It is based on the statement that the degree of tetragonalness of the martensite lattice, which forms after hindening, increases with the carbon content. The applicability of this method for determinations of this kind on high-speed steels R 9 and R 18 was tested in the base under review. Samples cut from rods (diameter 10-50 mm and thickness 10-12 mm) were repeatedly pickled after a pre-treatment. After each pickling, a roentgenogram was taken with an instrument SK-3 of the construction (Ref 3) by focusing on the (110)-(011) martensite line. The roentgenograms were submitted to photometry with a microphotometer MF-4. In conformity with measuring results, diagrams were plotted of the martensite line width as

Card 1/2

Roentgen Method for the Control of the Depth of Decarbonization of High-speed Steel

SOV/32-25-5-12/56

depending on the depth of the pickled layer (Fig 1). The diagram shows that with all samples beginning with a depth of from 0.1 to 0.2 mm, the width of the (110)-(011) line attains a maximum and then remains constant. If this value is regarded as the decarbonization depth, it amounts to only 1/5 to 1/8 of the values obtained according to Sadovskiy's method (Table 1). Thus, the method applied for carbon-containing steels may not be used for high-speed steels. This was substantiated by corresponding experiments (Fig 2). Further experiments showed that X-ray analyses, on the basis of the line (111) of the residual austenite, may be used along with Sadovskiy's method as an additional control of the high-speed steel decarbonization depth, as both methods yield the same results (apart from some cases (Table 2)). There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoust Metallurgical Works)

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930510(

18 (7) SOV/32-25-5-17/56 Longinov, M. F., Yermanovich, N. A. AUTHORS: Separation and Analysis of Steel Impurities (Eazdeleniye i TITLE: analiz vklyucheniy v stali) Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 571-573 (USSR) PERIODICAL: A method is described, which allows a separation of the steel ABSTRACT: impurities (I) from the carbides (II) without a chemical treatment of the anode precipitate as well as a separation of (I) in individual phases for the X-ray structural and electronographic analysis. For this purpose the authors comminuted the anode precipitate scaked in alcohol with an electromagnetic vibrator (Fig 1) for 2-3 hours. The (II) whose

phase is then separated from (I) with a magnet and the other phases are separated according to the specific weight. The latter may take place mechanically with a special apparatus (Fig 2) on which the interaction between centrifugal force and gravity is made use of. To be true, this method does not allow the separation of (I) having a dispersion degree equal to that of (II). This, however, can be attained by a continuous

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dispersity is considerably higher remain dispersed and thus can be separated from the deposited (I). The ferromagnetic

Separation and Analysis of Steel Impurities

SOV/32-25-5-17/56

decarbonization of steel up to a low carbon content, in which case the total carbon passes over into the solid solution during hardening of the sample and no (II) is formed. This decarbonization of the sample takes place in a closed tube (Fig 3) which is kept at 1150-1250° during 80-100 hours. In this way sulphides (CuS, MnS), oxides (MgO, Al₂O₃) nitrides (AlN, VN) could be determined in the steel 40 KhNMA. It was proven that at the grain boundaries in the steel 30 KhVFYu nitrides (AlN, VN) having a pink and blue coloring may be found. In steel 12 KhMF large amounts of copper sulphide steel impurities (Fig 4) were found and the angular c ystals observed in steel Kh 17 N 2 were identified as MgAl₂O₃ crystals. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant)

Card 2/2

1.8 9100 5 5330 24158 \$/032/61/027/005/004/017 B119/B215

AUTHORS:

Longinov, M. F. and Zvereva, V. A.

TITLE:

Manufacture of thin foils for the examination of metals under a transmission electron microscope

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 5, 1961, 559-561

TEXT: The authors have elaborated a new method of manufacturing very thin metal foils (thickness: 100 to 200 A) in which the structure of the massive initial sample is preserved. The foil is gradually reduced by electrolysis. During this process a layer of foreign metal is applied to one side of the foil to ensure a constant and uniform current density on the surface of the foil and, thus, eliminate errors caused by irregular reduction. The method was applied to carbon, structural, stainless, and transformer steels. The foils obtained were examined under the M-3 (EM-3) electron microscope. The foil is prepared as follows: A 40×20×2 mm piece of the metal to be studied is mechanically or chemically reduced to a thickness of 0.20 to 0.15 mm and then further reduced to 0.05 to 0.03 mm by electro-

Manufacture of thin ...

lytic polishing (for steels: an acetic acid chromium electrolyte is used at 1.5 to 2.5 A). After washing in water and drying, one side of the foil is ecated with a foreign metal by electrolysis or vacuum evaporation. When choosing the metal, one has to consider that the latter can be chemically removed without damaging the foil. For chromium and chromium-nickel steels, the authors used zinc or copper. A zinc layer has to be protected against dissolution in the electrolyte by a thin paraffin layer. Under the above conditions the foil is then electrolytically reduced on the bare side until the foreign metal appears. For removing zinc a hot aqueous NaOH solution is used, and for copper an aqueous or alcoholic HNO₃ solution. There are 3 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii (Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy)

Card 2/2

LONGINOV, M.F.; ZVEREYA, V.A.

Preparing thin plates for the study of metal transparency by electron microscopy. [Sbor. trud.] Nauch.—issl.inst.met. (MIRA 15:11)

(Metallography)

(Electron microscopy)

USSR/Farm Animals. Sheep and Goats.

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 78744.

Author : Kolgnnov, L. A.; Longinov, Nav.

Inst

Title : Isn't It Time to Differentiate Detween the Dreeds of

Sheep? An Order of Discussion.

Orig Pub: Zhivotnovodstvo, 1957, No 9, 61-63.

Abstract: In connection with the community of origin and with the similar useful farm qualities of the

Caucasian Stavropol, and Salsk and other breeds, it is proposed to consider them as separate types of a single breed of Soviet merino, which would facilitate work in fine-wool sheep breeding.

Card : 1/1

29

LONGINOV N.V.

APPROYFO FOR BELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-Q0513R00093051

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 4, 1958, 16817.

Author : Longinov N. V.

Inst

Title : On the Age of the First Mating of Yearling Ewes

(O vozraste pervoy sluchki yarok)

Orig Pub: Ovtsevodstvo, 1957, No 8, 42-43.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

Improving the Caucasian sheep. Zhivotnovodstvo 24 no.5:61-66 Ky (MIRA 16:10) 1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ovtsevodstva i kozovodstva.

in i/kalice

USSR/Oceanology

Bottom Sediment

"Relation of the Course of Waves and Corresponding Maximum Speed of Displacement of Alluvium Along the Seacoast From Sea Bottom Slopes," V. V. Lomginov, Inst of Oceanology, Acad Sci USSR, 7 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geogi Geofiz" Vol XII, No 4

Method for determining direction of swells in open sea on basis of lowest speed of alluvium displacement along shore. Establishes formulas and equations used to establish relationship between direction and angle of sea bottom. Submitted by Acad P. P. Shirshov 4 Aug 48

TO DELEVAR HAS TRANSPORTED BURSE		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		THE SECTION OF THE SE	1 有类别数数
Longinov, v. v.				ind() but	17 - 17 - 1.
	calm weather deposits drift back to sipeculiarities of profile curve of accounderwater shore slope and its lithol plained by action of compensatory counsultted by Acad. P. P. Shirshov.	l/Geophysics - Lithology (Co	"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Geog i Geofiz" No 2, pp Stationary observations revealed that, ' wind blowing, bottom water layer develor offshore currents that drag materials, ' ers. Found in stormy winter weather con have materials shifted to great depths;	USSR/Geophysics - Lithology "Role of Compensatory Currents Near the Moving Materials on an Underwater Shore V. V. Longinov, Inst of Oceanol, Acad Science of Compensatory Currents Near Science Office Office Office Office Office Office Office Office Office Offi	
180 <u>768</u>	so shore. Some accumulative shol may be excountercurrents.	180 <u>768</u> Mar/Apr 51	that, with onshore develops stronger tals, even bould-ther concave shores lepths; while during	Mar/Apr 51 ear the Bottom in Shore Slope," Acad Sci USSR	
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BOURCART, Jacques, 1891- [author]; ALMINANDROVA, E.V.; LONGINOV, V.V. [translators]

ZENKOVICH, V.P., doktor geograficheskikh nauk [redaktor].

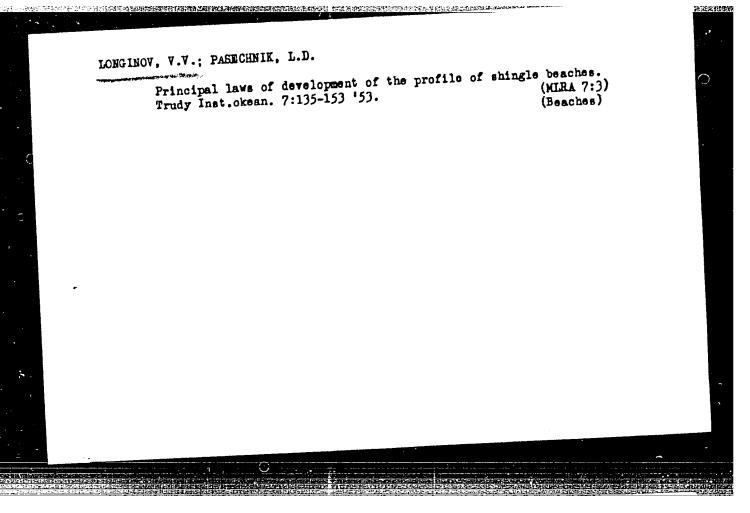
[Ocean and sea topography] Rel'ef okeanov i morei. Sokr.perevod s frantsusskogo E.V.Aleksandrovoi i V.V.Longinova, predisl.i red. V.P.Zenkovicha. (MIRA 6:18)

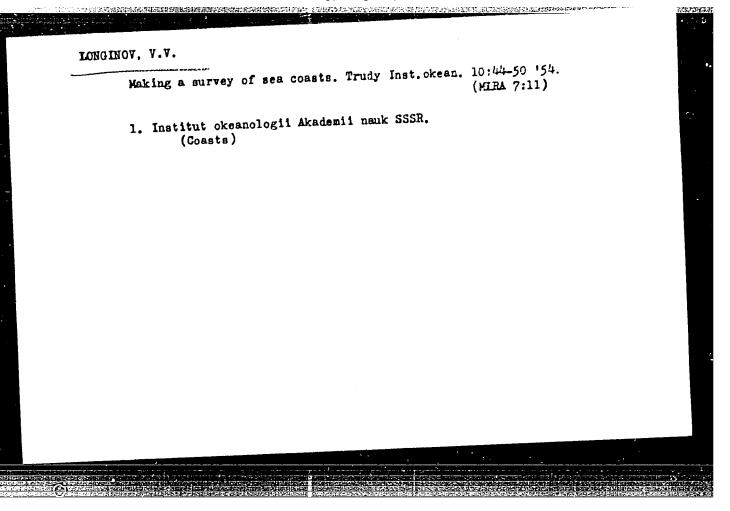
Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1953. 338 p.

(Submarine topography)

(Submarine topography)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930510

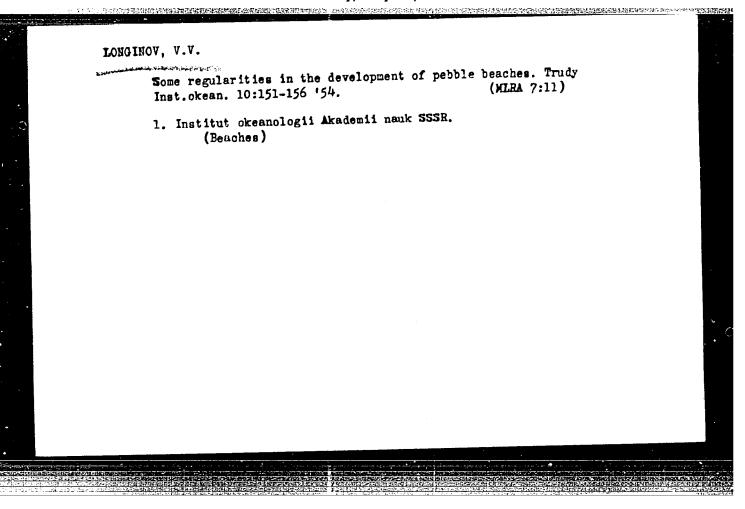


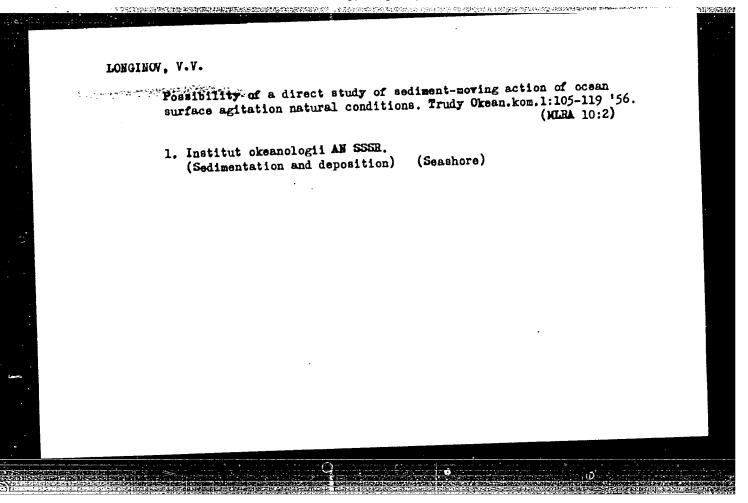


LONGINOV, V.V.

"Distribution of Bottom Currents of Water Near the Coast" Tr. in-ta Okeanol. AN SSSR, 10, 1954, 135-141

VDK recorders (RZhFiz, 1955, 23511) were used for studying water currents generated by undulation. Horizontal dynamic loads 10 cm over the bottom were recorded. Pressure and their duration were computed.(RZhFiz, No 10, 1955)





Stand Trudy	lardizing the method for indicating volume. 1:150-152 156.	directions on a seashore. (MLRA 10:2)	
	nstitut okeanologii AH SSSR. (Seashore)		₩,

sov/14-57-12-25580

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 12,

pp 35-36 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Longinov, V. V.

TITLE:

Methods of Studying Shoreline Dynamics (Nekotoryye

metodicheskiye voprosy izucheniya dinamiki beregovoy

zony)

PERIODICAL:

Tr. In-ta okeanol. AN SSSR, 1956, Vol 19, pp 144-155

ABSTRACT:

Studies of dynamic processes active on the sea shores and explanations of the laws governing the progress of this activity (particularly of its quantitative aspects) have heretofore lagged behind the studies of the sea shore forms. Studies of shoreline dynamics which causes the movement of matter within the shore zone are beyond the scope of activities of geomorphological expeditions. Along the shoreline the main energy factor is provided by the movement of the sea

Card 1/4

SOV/14-57-12-25580

Methods of Studying Shoreline Dynamics (Cont.)

waves, the study of which lies in the realm of hydrology. governing the displacements of detrital accumulations and the evolution of the relief under the action of water are of importance in lithodynamics (the study of the movement of solids). Hydraulic pressures at the sea bottom and surface wave action must be measured and recorded simultaneously in order to study actual water motion in the bottom zone and to formulate the laws that govern this motion. Laboratory experiments in which determination of bottom pressures and of surface wave parameters is made with the help of motion pictures should show the movements of the particles in the water These experiments may become a basis for the formulation of layer. hypotheses explaining a relation between surface agitation and bottom pressures. Laboratory studies dealing with the movements of particles and of detrital masses should lead to establishment of relationships between the velocity of motion of solid particles and the magnitude of horizontal pressures at the bottom zone, while observations made under natural conditions should clarify mechanics involved in the translocation of accumulations. Shoreline relief Card 2/4

SOV/14-57-12-25580

Methods of Studying Shoreline Dynamics (Cont.)

dynamics should be regarded as a whole complex of factors influencing a change in the profile of a given shoreline feature, in the adjacent slope, and in the shore outline. Laws governing mass translocation of accumulations form a basis for the fundamental laws that govern the development of the relief. Detrital movements on the beach are determined by the nature of the on-shore current which is quite different from the wave movement in the bottom zone. The following should be considered as the main general objectives for any study of relief dynamics in accumulative shore zones: 1) to determine equilibrium profiles for the off-shore sea bottom and for the beach of various detrital materials under the influence of hydrodynamics, and to ascertain how these profiles alter in the course of time; 2) to study the equilibrium of the shore outline in relation to the submerged slope and to hydrodynamic factors; 3) to study the changes of the microrelief and mesorelief as indicators of the general relief dynamics and as an intermediate stage between detrital movements and relief change. These dynamic factors should be studied at the Card 3/4

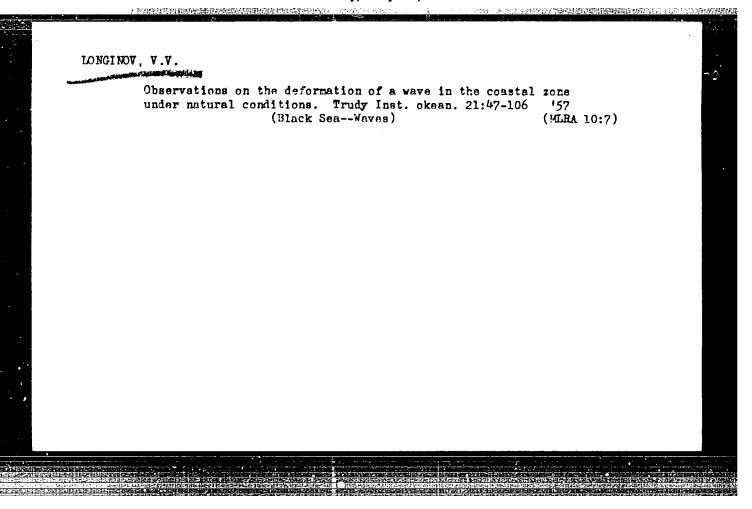
SOV/14-57-12-25580

Methods of Studying Shoreline Dynamics (Cont.)

stations established for making quantitative observations under natural conditions. Observation areas should not be too large nor too small, and the observations should be carried out at times when the sea is active. Analysis of these observations can be supplemented by laboratory experiments. A bibliography of 41 titles is included. Card 4/4 K. O. Lange

LONGINOV, V.V.

Main conditions and problems in the study of the dynamics of marine shore lines. Trudy Inst.geog.68:166-175 '56. (MIRA 9'9) (Shore lines)



26-58-2-21/48

AUTHOR:

Longinov, V.V., Candidate of Geographical Sciences

TITLE:

The Movement of Water and Alluvia in the Littoral Zone (Dvizheniye vody i nanosov v pribrezhnoy zone morya)

PERIODICAL:

Priroda, 1958, Nr 2, pp 90-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Man-made installations such as harbors, breakwaters and moles are subject to alluvial silting up, a process which can be traced by using luminescent sand. Wide variations in the speed and direction of deep currents make it difficult to evaluate accurately this process. The Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has developed an automatic recording instrument, the "VDK", for just such a purpose and has used it for systematic research along the shores of the Black Sea. The instrument has an electric tensometric pick up and its principle is described in the text. From readings, it is possible to work out the nominal pressure impulses, useful in estimating the intensity and direction of the shift of various grades of alluvia, and also the overall pressure impulse. The "VDK" takes readings from near the bed of the sea while at the same time another instrument measures and records the surface

Card 1/2

The Movement of Water and Alluvia in the Littoral Zone

26-58-2-21/48

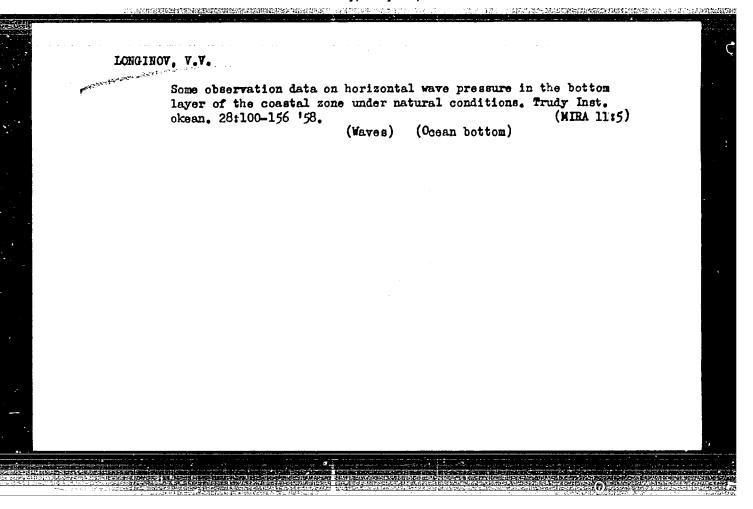
wave action. The two readings can then be compared. It was found that the horizontal pressures increased with a decrease in depth. As the depth decreases the transfer of alluvia shorewards rises sharply. Near the breaker zone, the overall impulse decreases and often becomes negative and much of the alluvial mass is washed back out to sea, the heavier fractions, however, continuing their momentum shorewards. The author describes in detail the wave and alluvial motion at different stages in the process and states, as a general rule, that heavier alluvial particles are washed ashore and the lighter ones borne out to sea. There are 3 diagrams and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

Card 2/2

1. Oceanography

2. Sedimentation 3. Ocean currents--Applications



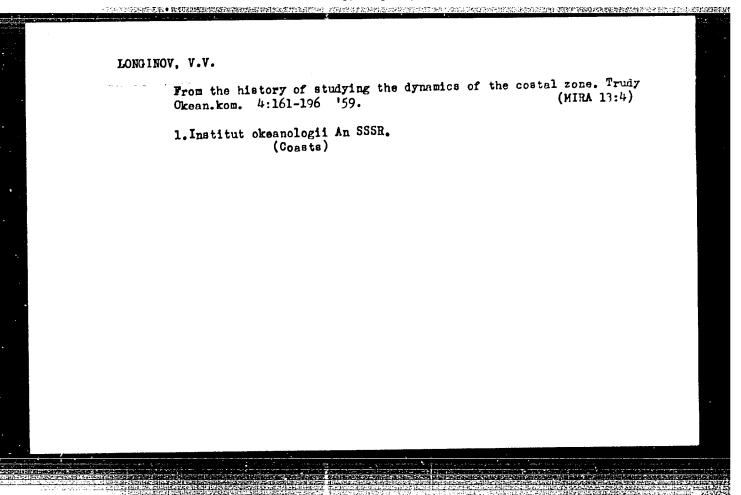
LONGINOV, V.V. Tentative estimate of the sand-drifting effect of waves based on observations of wave transformation in the coastal zone. Trudy (MIRA 11;5) Inst. okuan. 28:157-184 | 58. (Waves) (Deep-sea deposits)

Concerning the erroneous interpretation of certain properties of trochoidal waves, Biul.Okean kom. no.3:99-102 '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

(Waves)



STEPANOV, V.N., doktor geogr.nauk, otv.red.; BEZRUKOV, P.L., doktor geol.-mineral.nouk, red.; LONGINOV, V.V., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; RADZIKHOVSKAYA, M.A., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; PANFILOVA, S.G.; kand.geograf.nauk, red.; KOZLYANINOV, M.I., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; PRLEVIN, V.I., red.; TUGARINOV, D.N., red.izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, D.N., tekhn.red.

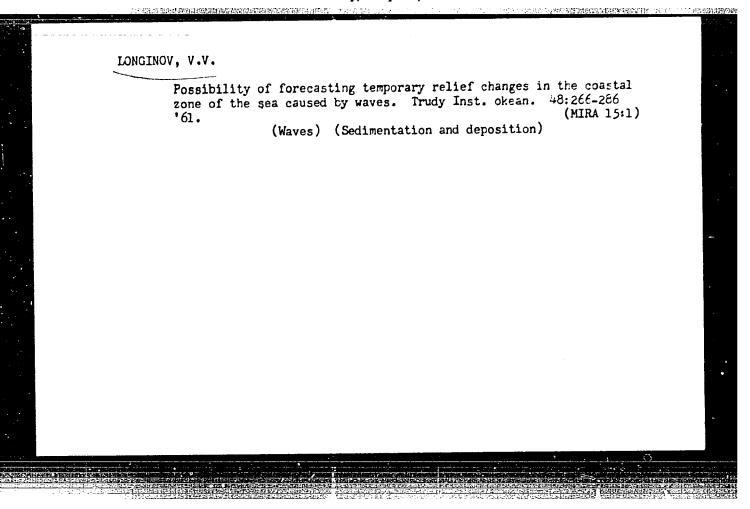
[Basic geological and hydrological features of the Sea of Japan] Osnovnye charty geologii i gidrologii IAponskogo moria. Moskva. 1961. 223 p. (MIRA 14:3)

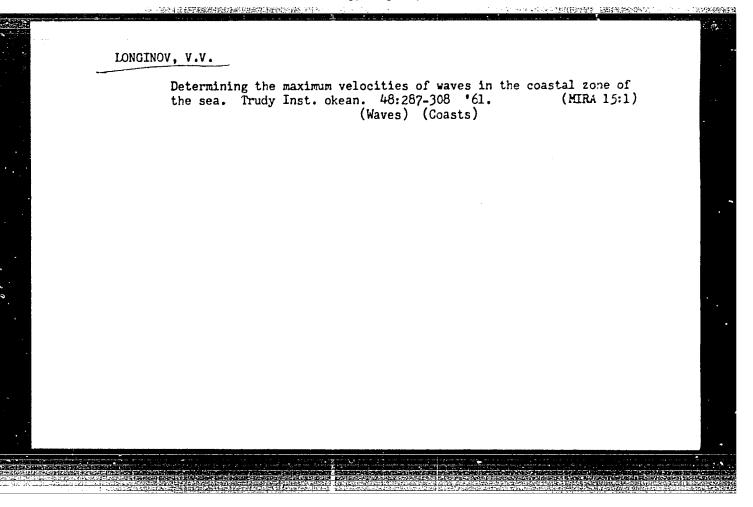
1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut okeanologii.
(Japan, Sea of--Submarine geology)
(Japan, Sea of--Hydrology)

LONGINOV, V. V., Doc Geog Sci, "Principles of the DY-NAMICS OF COASTAL AREAS OF TIDELESS SEAS." MOSCOW, 1961. (MOSCOW STATE UNIV. IM M. V. LONONOSOV, GEOG FACULTY). (KL, 3-61, 205).

77

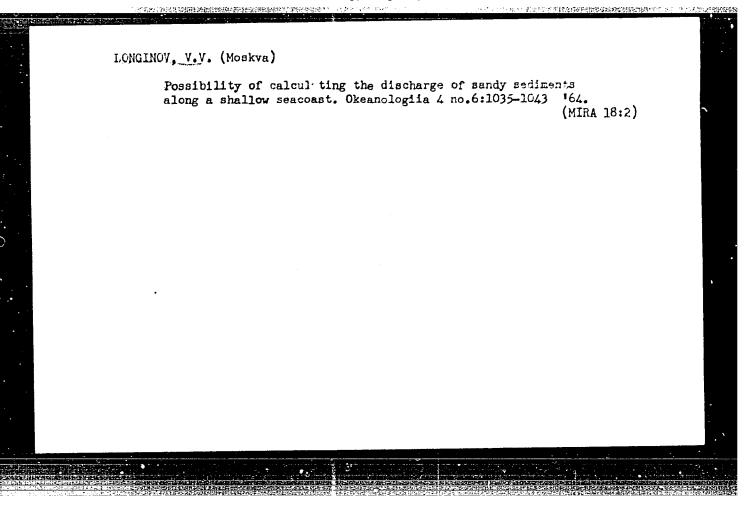
Some data on the regime of the surf swash on the sandy beach of a shore with a smooth slope. Trudy Okean.kom. 8:136-157 '61. (MIRA 14:5) 1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR. (Beaches) (Waves)





LONGINOV, V.V.

Modern concepts of the dynamics of the shore zone in seas. Trudy Okean.kom. 10 no.3:102-112 '62. (MIRA 15:3) (Coast changes)



ZELIGER, D.; ILIYESKU, N.; KIM KHI SAN; LONGO, D.; PIKEL'NFR, L.B.; SHARAPOV, E.I.

Neutron resonances in bromine. Zhur. eksp. 1 teor. fiz. 45 no.5: 1294-1303 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Obmyedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

L 10687-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EW1(m)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b)/EWA(c) P1-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) 00/JD/JO z/0000/62/000/000/0167/0170 ACCESSION NR: AT5009583 AUTHOR: Longo, H. E. TITLE: Preparation of oriented single crystals of refractory metals by the electron zone melting process SOURCE: Konference o monokrystalech. 4th, Turnov, 1961. Sbornik referatov. Turnov, VIM, 1962, 167-170 TOPIC TAGS: electron zone melting, metal single crystal, tungsten single crystal, tantalum/single crystal, molybdenum single crystal, cathode temperature regulation, refractory metal, oriented single crystal ABSTRACT: An electron zone melting oven was constructed in 1957 at the Institut fur angewandte Physik der Reinststoffe (Institute for the Applied Physics of Pure Substances) in Dresden, according to the description of such an oven by Calverley at al. of the Electronics Research Laboratories in Great Britain. The electronic system comprises a directly heated cathode, a focusing arrangement, and a sample-material ancie. Heating is conducted in a vacuum of <10-4 mm Hg. The emission current and the anode voltage regulate the switching of two thyratrons

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ACCESSION NR: AT5009583

which, in turn, adjust the cathode temperature through a transformer. The schematic diagram of the control circuit is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Single cryotals of tungsten, molybdenum and tantalum were prepared with the aid of this apparatus. Orientation of the crystals was readily accomplished by inserting a suitably oriented small crystal to serve as the growth nucleus. "The author expresses heartfelt thanks to Mr. Wadewitz who performed the orientation measurements and prepared the nuclei." Orig. art. has: 16 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fur angewandte Physik der Reinzgtoffe, Dresden (Institute for the Applied Physics of Pura Substances)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: OI

BUB CODE: MM. SS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

KRAVCHUK, V.F., inzh.; KORCHAGINA, V.I., inzh.; GINZBURG, S.A., inzh.; LONGRE, G.A., inzh.; RUTMAN, L.I., inzh.; FIN'KO, A.A., inzh.; DAVYDOV, I.V., Inzh.; LAVRINOVICH, D.A., inzh.

Express method for determining water content in highly viscous mazuts using their dielectric constant. Elek. sta. 35 no.9:22-26 S 164. (MIRA 18:1)